Rāvaṇa in Rāmāyaṇa

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The present article[1] is based on Vālmīki's Rāmāyaṇa[2]. It contains 24,000 ślokas[3] and is known as epic. Theoritically there is one hero, Rāma and one villain, Rāvaṇa. There are many co-stars like Laxmaṇa, Hanumāna, Sugśiva etc. Rāma's wife Sitā is kidnapped by Rāvaṇa who is the sovereign of Laṅkā. The whole Laṅkā was made of gold and Rāvaṇa is also known as Laṅkeśpati. Rama as we all know, was the ~~husband of Sita~~ son of Daśaratha and belonged to Ayodhyā (the place which could not be captured by war is called Ayodhyā). ~~Our~~ Sita, the daughter of king Janaka of Mithila, was the husband (wife) of Rāma. Our purpose is not to describe the whole stories but the so-called villain Rāvaṇa is the main agenda of the article.

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1. According to 'Vaiśākha-mahāmātya' of Skandapurāṇa, Vālmīki was fowler by caste
2. Śrimadvālmikiya Rāmāyaṇa (3 Vols.) Gitāpress, Gorakhapur, printed by Pūjā Press and Publications PVT, New Delhi, Samvat 2040
3. Ramsharan Sharma, Political Ideas and Institutions in Ancient India (Hindi), Delhi, 1977, p. 20

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Rāvaṇa's forefathers have been described in the 'Uttarkāṇḍa' of Rāmāyaṇa.[1] Brahmarṣi Pulastya was the son of Prajāpati Brahmaji. The daughter of Rājarṣi Tṛṇavindu was married with Pulastya Muni and produced a son named Viśravā or Viśravaṇa.[2] Mahāmuni Bharadvāja married his daughter with Viśravā.[3] They produced a son named Vaiśravaṇa.[4] Vaiśravaṇa got a fourth world from Brahmāji.[5] He was also given a vīmāna named Puṣpaka.[6] The fourth world was Laṅkāpuri which was built by Viśvakarmā for the demons.[7] The city was surrounded by golden wall and gates were made of gold and stones. There was no demon there.[8] Now Vaiśravaṇa became the king of Laṅkā. His palace was full of wealth and dancing girls.[9]

1 Śrīmadavālmikiya Rāmāyaṇa 'Uttarkāṇḍa', sarga II, śloka 4
2 Ibid śokas 28-32. Pulastya's wife was preghant begne marriage, see ślokas 17-20
3 Ibid, sarga III, śloka 3
4 Ibid, śloka 8
5 Ibid śloka 17-18
6 Ibid śloka 19-20
7 Ibid śloka 27
8 Ibid śloka 28-30
9 Ibid śloka 36

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Muni Visravaṇa established relation with Kaikasi who was the daughter of a demon and produced three sons- Daśagṛva, Kumbhakarṇa and Vībhiṣaṇa and a daughter named Śurpaṇakhā.[1] Daśagṛva or Daśamukha Rāvaṇa worshipped till ten thousand year without taking meal.[2] and got powerful boon from Brahmā.[3] Demon Sumāli met Rāvaṇa and asked to defeat Kuber (the master of wealth) and capture Laṅkā.[4] Rāvaṇa did not agree to disobey elder brother Kubera.[5] Later on, Kuber was ordered by his father Muni Visravā to leave Laṅkā and settle on Kailāśa parvata.[6] Then Rāvaṇa became the master of Laṅkā.[7]

Rāvaṇa now paid attention to his family. He married his sister Śūrpaṇakhā with Vidyujjivha who was the son of Kālakā.[8] Once Rāvaṇa was hunting in the

1. Rāmāyaṇa, 'Uttarakāṇḍa', Sarga X, ślokas 21-39
2. Ibid ślokas 10
3. Ibid, ślokas 23-24
4. Ibid sarga XI, ślokas 7-8
5. Ibid ~~śloka 10 sarga X~~, śloka 10
6. Ibid ślokas 37 and 46
7. Ibid sarga ~~12, śloka 5~~ XII, śloka 1
8. Ibid śloka 2.

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jungle and saw Mandodari[1] ~~who was the daughter of Maya~~ whose father was Maya[2] and mother was Hema.[3] Maya introduced himself and Rāvaṇa also introduced himself.[4] ~~With~~ the consent of Maya Rāvaṇa ~~married~~ was married with Mandodary in the presence of fire.[5] By dint of Rāvaṇa his brother Kumbhakarṇa was married with ~~Vajrā who was the daughter of Mahātmā Śailūṣa~~.[6] Vajrajvālā who was the daughter of Vīrocanakumar Balī. Vibhiṣaṇa was married with Sarmā who was the daughter of Mahātmā Śailūṣa.[7]

Rāvaṇa's wife Mandodari gave birth to a son who could be known as Meghanāda or Indrajīta.[8] Kumbhakarṇa requested his elder brother to build a ~~a~~ new palace for him and Rāvaṇa built a beautiful ~~palace~~

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1 Rāmāyaṇa 'Uttarakāṇḍa' sarga XII, śloka 18

2 Maya was the son of Dīti.

3. she was the dancer of the heaven and Maya was the son of Dīti see Rāmāyaṇa 'Uttarakāṇḍa' sarga XII, śloka 3-4.

4 Rāmāyaṇa 'Uttarakāṇḍa' sarga XII. śloka 14-15

5 Ibid XII. 19-20

6 Ibid XII. 23-24

7 Ibid XII. 25

8 Ibid XII. 28-29

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palace which was decorated with gold and precious stones.[1]

Rāvaṇa ~~was~~ ~~with~~ decided to get victory over the rest three worlds.[2] By the cooperation of his six brave[3] and experienced ministers[4] he reached Kailāsa mountain and defeated his elder brother Kubera.[5] He returned on Puṣpakavimāna.[6] He paid regards to the lord Śiva and Śiva became happy.[7] He gave him (Rāvaṇa) a magical ~~sword~~ sword.[8] While Rāvaṇa was returning he saw a beautiful girl and was wanted to make her his concubine but she refused and jumped into the fire. In the next life she appeared in the form of a lotus and could be caught by Rāvaṇa again.[10] Rāvaṇa's one of the ministers suggested that she should not be kept in the palace and Rāvaṇa ~~threw~~ threw her in the ocean.[11] In the third birth she appeared ~~as Sītā~~ as the daughter of king Janaka of Mithilā.[12] This age was called as Tretāyuga.

1 Rāmāyaṇa 'Uttarakāṇḍa' XIII. 3-6
2 Ibid XIII. 38
3 Ibid XIV. 1-2
4 Ibid XIV. 4-5
5 Ibid XIV. 41-43
6 Ibid XIV. 44
7 Ibid XVI. 35
8 Ibid XVI. 43-44
9 Ibid XVII. 9-34
10 Ibid XVII. 36-37
11 Ibid XVII. 38-39
12 Ibid XVII. 43-44

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King Marutta of Usirabija country was defeated by Rāvaṇa.[1] King Dṛṣyanta, Suratha, Gādhi and king Purūravā were defeated.[2] ~~Rāvaṇa got victory over Ayodhyāpuri having defeated King Anaraṇya~~ King Anaraṇya of Ayodhyāpuri was defeated. He belonged to Ikṣvāku kula.[3] He defeated Yamarāja and all the culprits became free.[4] Having captured Bhogavati-puri[5] Rāvaṇa went to Mahiṣmatipuri. The king of Mahiṣmatipuri welcome him and Rāvaṇa stayed there till a year.[6] In the city of Aśma he paid regards to Surabhi (cow of Mahādeva)[7] and went to the city of king Varuṇa[8]. Varuṇa was the master of water and was badly defeated by Rāvaṇa[9]

Having defeated the above kings, Rāvaṇa reached his own palace by Puṣpakavimāna. He had also killed the husband of his sister Śūrpaṇakhā.[10] ~~by mistake Rāvaṇa~~

1 Rāmāyaṇa 'Uttarakāṇḍa' XVIII. 2-20
2 Ibid XIX. 5-6
3 Ibid XIX. 6-8 and 28-29
4 Ibid XXI. 21-22 Yamarāja was the son of Sun, see XXII. 1
5 Ibid XXIII. 5
6 Ibid XXIII. 15
7 Ibid XXIII. 22
8 Ibid XXIII. 25
9 Ibid XXIII. 50-51
10 Ibid XXIV. 26-30

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This act was done by Rāvaṇa unknowingly[1] and felt very sorry.[2]

He sent his widow sister to Khara who was the son of ~~Rāvaṇa's~~ mother's sister of Rāvaṇa with wealth.[3] He ~~made~~ appointed Khara as the king of Daṇḍakāraṇya.[4]

Under the guidence of Maharṣi śukrācārya ~~Rāvaṇa~~ Rāvaṇa's son Meghanātha ~~of~~ completed ~~six~~ seven yajñas i.e. Agniṣṭoma, Aśvamedha, Vahnsūvarnaka, Rājasūya, Yomedha, Vaiṣṇava and Māheśvara.[5] And got a Māyā named Tāmasi by dint of which the day ~~can be~~ could be changed into night at any moment.[6] Rāvaṇa disliked yajña but did not ~~to~~ oppose.[7]

~~Rāvaṇa's cousin sister was kidnapped by a demon named~~ King Madhu of Madhupur kidnapped the cousin sister of Rāvaṇa.[8] ~~and made his wife~~ He was not punished by Rāvaṇa because her cousin sister ~~he~~ had married with Madhu.[9] Rāvaṇa attacked on Indraloka.[10]

1 Rāmāyaṇa, Uttarakāṇḍa, XXIV. 33-34
2 Ibid
3 Ibid XXIV. 36-40
4 Ibid XXIV. 41-42
5 Ibid XXV. 8-9
6 Ibid XXV. 10
7 Ibid XXV. 14
8 Ibid XXV. 19 & 38-39
9 Ibid XXV. 41-42
10 Ibid XXVII. 1

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Indra was defeated by ~~the son Meghanātha of R-~~ Meghanātha[1] the son of Rāvaṇa. Rāvaṇa reached ~~[illegible]~~ in the city of Māhiṣmati which was being administered by Haihaya king Arjuna.[2] The city was situated near Vindhya mountain.[3] He attacked but was defeated ~~by Arjuna~~ and imprisoned by Arjuna.[4] ~~Maharṣi Pulastya requ-~~ Later on, Rāvaṇa was released on the request done by Maharṣi Pulastya[5] who was the grandfather of Rāvaṇa.

~~Rāvaṇa challenged Vāli in~~

Rāvaṇa went to Kiṣkindhāpuri and challenged Vāli who was the king of the vānaras.[6] It was hard luck and Rāvaṇa was again defeated by Vāli. Rāvaṇa accepted his defeat and established friendship with Vāli.[7][8]

Rāvaṇa had kidnapped many girls and ~~[illegible]~~ and carried them to his capital.[9] He raped Rambhā[10] who was an Apsarā.[11]

1 Rāmāyaṇa 'Uttarakāṇḍa' XXX. 1
2 Ibid XXX. 8-9
3 Ibid XXX. 13-14
4 Ibid XXXII. 66-72
5 Ibid XXXIII. 17
6 Ibid XXXIV. 3
7 Ibid XXXIV. 20-22 and 40
8 Ibid XXXIV. 41-42
9 Ibid XXIV. 1
10 Ibid XXVI. 40-41
11 Ibid XXVI. 14

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Rāvaṇa's sister Śūrpaṇakhā was widow and regly. She wanted to remarry with Laxmaṇa.[1] By the order of Rāma[2] Laxmaṇa cut the nose and ears of Śūrpaṇakhā[3] ~~Khara the cousin brother of Śūrpaṇakhā was killed by Rāma. Triśirā, Khara~~ Dūṣaṇa[4], Triśirā[5] and Khara[6] were killed by Rāma. ~~Śūrpaṇakhā complained to her brother Rāvaṇa~~ Rāvaṇa was informed about this incident by Śūrpaṇakhā.[7] He became angry[8] and decided to punish Rāma. He met to Mārica and asked for help against Rāma.[9] He wanted to kidnap Sitā to punish Rāma but Mārica did not become ready to help Rāvaṇa.[10] Rāvaṇa forced him to obey[11] and Mārica became magical deer.[12] By dint of this deer, Rāvaṇa kidnapped Sitā.[13] He killed Jaṭāyu who wanted to save Sitā.[14] Sitā was stayed in the

1 Rāmāyaṇa 'Araṇyakakāṇḍa' sarga XVIII, śloka 2
2 Ibid, XVIII. 20
3 Ibid, XVIII. 21
4 Ibid ~~XVIII. 16-17~~ XXVI. 15
5 Ibid ~~XXX. 28~~ XVIII. 16-17
6 Ibid. XXX. 28
7 Ibid XXXIV. 4-6
8 Ibid XXXV. 38
9 Ibid XXXVI. 17
10 Ibid XXXVI. 33
11 Ibid XL. 26
12 Ibid XLI. 14-15
13 Ibid Ib. 22-23
14 Ibid Ib. 43-45

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2 Ibid, XVIII. 20
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4 Ibid ~~XVIII. 16-17~~ XXVI. 15
5 Ibid ~~XXX. 28~~ XVIII. 16-17
6 Ibid. XXX. 28
7 Ibid XXXIV. 4-6
8 Ibid XXXV. 38
9 Ibid XXXVI. 17
10 Ibid XXXVI. 33
11 Ibid XL. 26
12 Ibid XLI. 14-15
13 Ibid 46. 22-23
14 Ibid 46. 43-45

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Aśokavāṭikā.[1] It was an unique vāṭikā. All trees used to give fruits whole year.[2] ~~Laṅkāpuri~~ Hanumān went to Laṅkā in search of Sitā.[3] There was a beautiful temple in the Aśokavāṭikā. It was decorated with thousand pillars gold and gems.[4] ~~Sita was~~ Hanumāna saw Sitā near the temple.[5] Hanumāna saw that Rāvaṇa went to Aśokavāṭika with golden lamp and hundred beautiful ladies.[6] He wanted to marry Sitā but she rejected.[7] Hanumāna met Sitā[8] and show her the mudrikā of Rāma[9] as a proof that he was ~~the~~ her own. Sitā gave her cūḍamaṇi to Hanumāna to show it to Rāma.[10] Hanumāna destroyed the temple ~~of Aśoka~~ situated in the Aśokavāṭikā.[11] Five army chiefs and many other men were killed by Hanumāna.[12] Rāvaṇa's son Akṣayakumāra was also killed.[13] Hanumāna was caught by Indrajeet (Meghanāda)[14] Rāvaṇa wanted to give death punishment ~~to~~ ~~but due to~~ ~~Vibhīṣaṇa~~ ~~less punishment was given.~~ Hanumāna, but having known that he was ~~the~~ the elchi of Rāma, he

1 Rāmāyaṇa, 'Asaṃyukāṇḍa', LVI. 32
2 Ibid LVI. 33
3 Ibid 'Sundarkāṇḍa', III. 20
4 Ibid XV. 15-16
5 Ibid XV. 18-19 ~~15 Ibid LII. 2~~
6 Ibid XVIII. 6-12
7 Ibid XXII. 10-14
8 Ibid XXXIII. 1-2
9 Ibid XXXVI. 2
10 Ibid XXXVIII. 66
11 Ibid VIIL. 4
12 Ibid ~~IXL. 38-40~~ IIIL. 1
13 Ibid IIIL. 35-36
14 Ibid CCCL. 53-57

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he got less punishment.[1] Hanumāna destroyed ~~was~~ too much properties of Laṅkā[2] by fire. Rāvaṇa's men were ~~again~~ attacked and killed by Aṅgada.[3] The garden was ~~also~~ destroyed.[4]

~~Rāma went to Laṅka and Vānarasenā war~~

Rāma went to Laṅkā with Vānarasenā.[5] War began and both the brothers Ram and Laxamaṇ were defeated by Rāvaṇa's son Indrajeet.[6] ~~Rāma~~ many army chiefs of Rāma were killed.[7] ~~by In~~ Indrajeet was sure that ~~he~~ both the brothers ~~were~~ could be killed by him.[8] Actually Ram and Lakṣmaṇa were fainted.[9] ~~They became normal~~ They regained their senses. Now Rāvaṇa went to face the war. Having seen ~~his~~ the brightness ~~of~~ the face of Rāvaṇa, Ram felt wonder. ~~His~~ Rāvaṇa's face was looking even for Rāma (Rāvaṇa) like ~~a~~ sun. It was difficult to see at his face.[10]

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1 Rāmāyaṇa 'Sundarakāṇḍa', LII. 2
2 Ibid, LIV. 44
3 Ibid LXI. 24
4 Ibid
5 Ibid 'Yudhakāṇḍa' I. 1
6 Ibid VI. 12-26.
7 Ibid IVI. 17. 24
8 Ibid IVI. 27-28
9 Ibid L. 22
10 Ibid LIX. 27

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He was much more attractive than gods and demons.[1]

Sugriva was fainted by Rāvaṇa's arrows.[2] Senāpatī Nila was killed.[3] Rāvaṇa fainted Lakṣamaṇa[4] but having seen the restlessness of Lakṣamaṇa he became sad and went to Lakṣamaṇa to see his health.[5] In the mean time, he was attacked by Hanumāna and fainted.[6] Rāvaṇa regained his sense[7] and Lakṣamaṇa too.[8]

Rāvaṇa killed all the war-chiefs of

1 Pratyuvāca tato Rāmo Vibhiṣaṇamarindamaḥ |
Aho Diptamahāteja Rāvaṇo Rākṣaseśvaraḥ ||26||
Āditya Iva Duṣprekṣyo Raśmībhirbhāti Ravaṇh |
Na vyaktaṁ Lakṣaye Hasya Rupam Tejahasamāvṛtaṁ ||27||
Devadānavarirṣaṇaṁ vapurhaivaṁvīdhaṁ bhavet |
Yādṛśaṁ Rākṣasendrasya vapuretad Viśājate ||28||
Rāmāyaṇa 'Yuddhakaṇḍa', IL. 26-28.

2 Ibid IL. 40-41 and
3 Ibid IL. 87-90
4 Ibid IL. 105
5 Ibid IL. 110 Sa śaktīmāñśaktīsamāhataḥ San
Jajvāla bhūmao sa Raghupravīraḥ |
Taṁ Vīhvalaṁtaṁ sahasābhyupetya
Jagrāh Rājā Tarasā bhujabhyam ||110||

6 Ibid IL. 117-18
7 Ibid IL. 120
8 Ibid IL. 122

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Rāma, he fainted Hanumāna.[1] Rāma wounded Rāvaṇa.[2] It was sunset and Rāvaṇa was carried in the palace.[3] Having seen the condition of Rāvaṇa, Kumbhakarṇa decided to kill Rāma and Lakṣamaṇa.[4] ~~Kumbhakar~~ He killed eight thousand, seven hundred vānaras.[5] ~~Aat~~ ~~At las~~ And was killed by Rāma.[6]

Rāvaṇa wept on the death of his brother.[7] Rāma and Lakṣamaṇa were again attacked by Rāvaṇa's son Indrajeet and they lost their sense.[8] Hanumāna, Sugrīva, Aṅgada, Gandhamādana, Jāmbavāna, Suṣeṇa, Begadarśi, Mainda, Dvivida, Nila, Gavākṣa, Gavaya, Kesari, Harilomā, Vidyunmukh, Sūryānana, Jyotirmukha, Dadhimukha, ~~Pag~~ Payakākṣa, Nala, Kumud etc. were also ~~defeated~~ wounded by Indrajeet.[9]

Rāma and Lakṣamaṇa smelled Āyurvedic medicine and ~~their~~ recovered.[10] Kumbhakarṇa's son Kumbha

1 Rāmāyaṇa 'Uddhakāṇḍa' IL. 136 and 142
2 Ibid IL. 139-41
3 Ibid IL. 144-46
4 Ibid LXV. 45
5 Ibid LXVII. 6
6 Ibid LXVII. 172
7 Ibid ~~LXX~~ LXIX. 1
8 Ibid LXXIII. 73
9 Ibid LXXIII. 62-65
10 Ibid LXXIV. 73-74

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had been sent by Rāvaṇa to face the war and was killed by Sugṛva.[1] ~~His brother~~ Kumbha's brother Nikumbha was killed by Hanumāna.[2] ~~Rāvaṇa's son Indrajeet was killed by~~ Lakṣamaṇa killed Indrajeet.[3] ~~In this~~

In this way many men and relatives of Rāvaṇa were killed. Rāvaṇa himself reached in the war-field ~~to kill Rāma and Lakṣamaṇa~~ and wounded Rāma.[4] Lakṣamaṇa was fainted.[5] Medicine was brought by Hanumāna[6] and was poured in the nose of Lakṣamaṇa[7] and he became healthy.[8]

It was very difficult for Rāma to win over Rāvaṇa;[9] he was being always defeated by Rāvaṇa.[10] The war was going on and now Rāvaṇa was being defeated by Rāma.[11] He was near to die ~~but~~ ~~he~~ could be was carried away by his charioteer.

~~Rāvaṇa was not willing to leave the war-field and became very angry upon charioteer.~~

1 Rāmāyaṇa 'Yuddhakāṇḍa', LXXVI. 93
2 Ibid, LXXVII. 22-23
3 Ibid, LXL. 70-71
4 Ibid, LL. 10
5 Ibid LL. 34-36
6 Ibid LLI. 30 - 43
7 Ibid LLI. 44
8 Ibid LLI. 45-46
9 Ibid, LLII. 28-38
10 Ibid LLIII. 20-29
11 Ibid LLIII. 28-30

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Rāvaṇa was a brave and great warrior. He was not willing to leave the battle-field before his death and so he became very much angry upon[1] his charioteer to carry him from the ~~war~~ battle-field. He told ~~him~~ the charioteer that he was the greedy of war.[2] ~~He ask blamed the charioteer~~ Angry Rāvaṇa blamed the charioteer that he had taken bribe from Rāma ~~unless he could~~ for this act.[3] The charioteer understood the feeling of Rāvaṇa. He was knowing the merit, power and ability of Rāvaṇa.[4] By the order of his master he drived the

1 Rāmāyaṇa 'Uddhakāṇḍa' LLIV. 2-4

~~Hinavirāyamīvāśaktaṁ Paurāṇeṣeṇa~~

Hinavirāyamīvāśaktaṁ Paurāṇeṣeṇa Vīrarjītam |
Bhīrum Laghumīvāsatvaṁ Vīhinamīva Tejasa ||2||
Vimuktamīva Mayabhīrastraiṛīva Vahīṣkṛtam |
Māmavajñāya Durbuddhe svayā Buddajñyā Vīceṣṭase ||3||
Kīmarthe Māmavajñāya Machchandamanavekṣya ca |
Tvayā Śatṛusamakṣaṁ Me Rathoayamaparāhītaṁ ||4||

2 Ibid LLIV. 6
3 Ibid LLIV. 7
4 Ibid LLIV. 14-24

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chariot chariot to the battle-field and reached directly before Rāma.[2] According to the direction of Agastya Muni Ram worshipped to get victory in the war against Rāvaṇa.[3] The decisive horrible, tremendous and disastrous war broke out again and Rāvaṇa lost the victory and was killed by Rāma.[4]

According to Rāma, Rāvaṇa had no fear of death. He was intelligent, he fought like heroes. He was the winner of the three worlds. It is not possible for anyone to get regular victory in war. Everyone has to die. He will get place in the heaven.[5]

Having got the support of Vibhiṣaṇa, Rāma killed Rāvaṇa.[6]

1 Rāmāyaṇa 'Yuddhakāṇḍa' LLIV. 25-26
2 Ibid LLIV. 27
3 Ibid LLV. 3-31
4 Ibid LLVIII. 17-24
5 Ibid LLIX. 14-18

Yena Sendrāstrayo Lokāssrāsītā Yuddhī Dhimatā |
Tasmin Kālasamāyukte Na kālah Parīśocitum ||16||

6 Ibid LLXIII. 8

Vibhiṣaṇasahāyena Rāmeṇa, ~~Hatibhih~~
↳ Harībhiḥ saha |
Nihato Rāvaṇo Devī Lakṣmeṇa ca Vijayavān ||8||

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On the basis of the above description about Rāvaṇa we find that Rāvaṇa belong to a learned brāhmaṇa family. He worshipped Brahmā and Śiva and got boon from them. He was settled in Laṅkāpuri. ~~He arrangement to He made arrangement of~~ His brothers and sister were settled peacefully. He himself married with a beautiful girl. His son Meghanāth defeated Indra and was called Indrajeet. ~~Rāvaṇa won all the kings, gods and demons.~~ Many kings, demons and gods were defeated by ~~him~~ Rāvaṇa. ~~He too~~

He brought many girls and ladies from ~~the~~ many countries for his pleasure. He kapped Rambhā who was a dancing girl of the heaven. ~~He kidnapped wanted to rape another~~ Another beautiful girl was liked by him but she did not want to be a concubine of Rāvaṇa and jumped into fire. ~~He~~ He then kidnapped Sita whose husband Rāma had killed his brothers and Lakṣmaṇa had cut the ears and nose of ~~Rav~~ Śūrpaṇakha who was sister of Rāvaṇa.

Rāvaṇa was defeated by ~~Haihayarāja Ar~~ Haihaya king Arjuna and Bāli as well as Rāma. He established friendship with Arjuna and Bāli but was killed by Rāma.

The life and works of Rāvaṇa is ~~not very~~ not an ~~the~~ exception. There ~~are many~~ have been many rulers in India who did play role in the history like Rāvaṇa. Although Rāvaṇa is a mythological figure in history but if he

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given place in history will it be proper to abuse him as he is abused today?

In spite of knowing the fact that he has been the only mythological figure in the world whose capital city ~~not~~ is known as the "city of gold". If we are not agree to think over Rāvana from this point of view, leave it. He was a brāhmaṇa but has always been called a demon. On the other hand his brother Vibhiṣaṇa is not called as demon. May it be said that ~~have the Rāmāyaṇa has~~ the Rāmāyaṇa ~~was~~ or story of Rāma has been described in Rāmāyaṇa having kept ~~the~~ bi it in mind that the south Indians even the south Indian brahmaṇas were not aryans. And each and every person of north India were as an aryan except a few ~~who~~ like Arjuna and Vāli who were the friends of Rāvaṇa?

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